

SUPPLEMENT

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[GRATIS.]

THE WAR.*

GREAT BATTLE AT MAGENTA.

FRENCH TELEGRAMS.

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.

NOVARA, Saturday, June 4.

At 11.30 a great victory was won at the Bridge of Magenta; 5,000 prisoners are taken, and 15,000 of the enemy are killed or wounded. The details will be despatched by telegraph later. [The bridge of Magenta, near the village of that name, is about two miles from Buffalora, on the Naviglio Grande (the Great Canal). Magenta is about five miles from the Ticino, and about fifteen miles only from Milan. The village of Turbigo is situated on the Ticino, about ten miles higher up, and has road-communication with the Milan highway at St. Stefano, midway between Magenta and the capital of Lombardy.]

PARIS, Sunday, June 5, 10.35 p.m.

At seven o'clock this evening the cannon at the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory of Magenta. Paris is brilliantly illuminated, but no details of the battle have as yet arrived.

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.

MAGENTA, June 5.

Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan across the bridges thrown over the Ticino at Torbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy, who had repassed the Ticino in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The roadways were narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained unsupported the shock of the enemy. In the meantime General Macmahon made himself master of Magenta. After sanguinary conflicts we repulsed the enemy at every point, with the loss on our side of about 2,000 men placed *hors de combat*.

The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded. 5,000 Austrian prisoners remained in our hands.

JUNE 5, Evening.

Summary of the details of the battle of Magenta:—"Austrians taken prisoners, at least, 7,000; Austrians placed *hors de combat*, 20,000; three pieces of cannon and two flags captured from the enemy. To-day our army rests for the purpose of reorganising itself. Our loss is about 3,000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy."

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Monday, 8 a.m.

Milan is insurgent. The Austrians have evacuated the town and castle, leaving, in their precipitation, cannon and the treasure of the army behind them. We are encumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.

Como, June 6.

News has arrived here of the victory of Magenta—5,000 Austrian prisoners have been taken, and 15,000 Austrians killed and wounded.

General Urban has retreated to Monza, and General Garibaldi has quitted Lecco.

TURIN, Monday.

The official bulletin published to-day is as follows:—"Letters from Como state that Milan is free, the Austrians having evacuated both the town and the castle. The enemy has abandoned Stradella and the surrounding country, and destroyed the bridge and fortifications of Stella. Details of the battle of Magenta are still wanting."

BERNE, Monday.

It is reported from Locarno that the Austrians have quitted Milan after having spiked their guns. The commandant of the castle has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, the tone of which is of a threatening nature.

PARIS, Monday.

The *Patrie* of this evening says that according to reports Generals Espinasse and Clerc are among the killed at the battle of Magenta.

The *Pays* of this evening states that the latest news announces the Emperor to be four kilometres from Milan.

Great preparations are making in Paris for an

illumination in celebration of an expected victory, and many houses are ornamented with flags.

The *Moniteur* also publishes General Macmahon's report of the passage of the Ticino at Turbigo by the allies on the 3rd of June, and of the surprise of the enemy at Roberchetto, by which considerable loss was inflicted on the Austrians. "We have lost one captain and seven privates killed, and four officers, among whom is one colonel, and thirty-eight privates, wounded. The Emperor has ordered the names of the killed and wounded officers and privates to be sent by the Minister of War to those persons who may be interested in their fate."

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS.

VIENNA, Monday, 11.30 a.m.

A desperate combat took place the day before yesterday between the first and second (Count Clam and Prince Edward Lichtenstein) *corps d'armée* and the enemy, who had passed the Ticino with very considerable forces. The result of the contest was undecided. The combat continued yesterday (Sunday.) Our troops threw themselves upon the enemy's ranks with ardour, and showed a valour and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the imperial army.

Milan is perfectly tranquil. The head-quarters yesterday were still at Abbiate Grasso.

MILAN, June 4, 9.30 p.m.

The army is fighting in the neighbourhood of Milan. There is a great movement of people in Milan. It is said not to be going badly with the army.

10 p.m.

The battle has been going on during the whole day near Magenta. The result is not known. There was an alarming tumult here this evening, but all is quiet now.

VERONA, Sunday.

(The following is official.)

Early yesterday a hot fight began at Magenta between the enemy who had crossed in great force to the eastern bank of the Ticino, and the troops of the first and second *corps d'armée*. The conflict was maintained with varying fortune till night set in. Final details are still wanting, as the struggle for victory has been renewed to-day, and still continues. Eye-witnesses report that our troops join battle with joyous shouts, and display endurance and bravery fully worthy of the most famous deeds of the imperial army. The authorities and the weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the castle garrison, have withdrawn at the command of General Gyulai. The town is quiet. Further details will follow later.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Monday.

The following message, published by the Frankfort papers, has been received here from Vienna without any further particulars, and without any guarantee as to the authenticity of the news it contains.

VIENNA, Monday.

Through the opportune arrival of the *corps d'armée* of Field-Marshal General Clam-Gallas on the battlefield, the Austrians were victorious, after a hot fight. The French were thrown back over the Ticino.

The following bulletins published at Turin help to fill up the gap between the engagements at Palestro and the battle of Magenta:—

TURIN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.—At seven o'clock this morning General Niel entered Novara after a slight encounter with the Austrian outposts, which took to flight precipitately. The Emperor arrived at five o'clock in the evening amid the acclamations of the people. The Austrians have endeavoured to cross the Po at Bassignano, but the inhabitants opposed their passage, firing upon and destroying an Austrian barque.

TURIN, JUNE 3.—The Austrians have withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Po, and have abandoned Torre Beretti and the surrounding country.

TURIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.—The retreat of the Austrians is confirmed. After having hastily abandoned the line of the Po, facing Valenza, they began yesterday to withdraw from Mortara. Last night the *corps d'armée* of Generals Zobel, Schwarzenberg, and Lichtenstein evacuated Mortara, taking the direction of Vigevano, Bereguardo, and Pavia. The retreat was precipitate, and the enemy left behind them corn and other articles, which they had levied on the country. This morning the King visited the Emperor at Novara.

TURIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 4.—The allied troops have crossed the Ticino at several points. The enemy has evacuated Lomellina. General Gyulai transferred his head-quarters yesterday to Rosate. The suspension of the telegraphic lines and of the railways has hindered the arrival of exact news respecting the operations of the allied armies on the Ticino.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writing on Monday evening, says:—

Twenty-one guns were fired at the Invalides at sunset last night, in honour of the victory of Magenta. The Palace of the Tuileries, the public offices, the shops of the Emperor's tradesmen, and a few private houses were illuminated. The Empress and the Princess Clothilde passed along the Rue Rivoli and the Boulevards in an open carriage at a very late hour in the evening, and were frequently cheered.

The *Patrie* says that the *corps d'armée* principally engaged at Magenta were those of General Macmahon and Marshal Canrobert. General Macmahon is universally spoken of in military circles as the best general in the French service, and it was fully expected that he would lose no opportunity of distinguishing himself.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says that in the midst of a long despatch in cypher, sent to Paris from headquarters, there appear the following words in ordinary letters:— Marshal Canrobert, General Macmahon, and General Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely have covered themselves with glory.

The *Times* thus endeavours to explain the tactics of the French in their advance from Vercelli:—

The French had been for some time previous massed about Alessandria, and were making demonstrations towards Pavia and Piacenza, while the Sardinians, supported by some Zouave regiments, were following up the Austrians as they retreated from the line of the Sesia and were gaining advantages in every encounter. This was scarcely a fair test, for, as the tactics of the Austrians compelled them to retire, the field of conflict necessarily remained in possession of the allies; but that it was sometimes hotly contested will appear from the details of the affair at Palestro when they are sufficiently authenticated for publication. The Austrians appear to have been satisfied that they had no active enemies to dread at the moment, except only the Sardinians and Zouaves opposed to their right wing, and Garibaldi and his irregulars hovering upon their right flank. The great body of the French were still, as they conceived, stationed about Alessandria, as they had been when General Stadion made his unsuccessful attack upon them. To some enterprising generals this position would have suggested the opportunity for a great blow upon the apparently disunited army. General Gyulai seems to have seen in it only a facility for returning to Lombardy. So long ago as Thursday night the Austrians were in full retreat along their whole line. They abandoned that position on the line of the Po, which, commencing near Valenza and extending from that town to the junction of the Po with the Ticino, threatened the fortress of Alessandria and the right wing of the allied army. They evacuated Mortara, which since their retreat from Sesia had become the central position of their line, and their retreating route is said to have been in a south-easterly direction towards Vigevano, Bereguardo, and Pavia. The two latter of these towns are on the Lombardy side of the Ticino, and there could be little doubt that the object of the movement was to concentrate the Austrian forces in the neighbourhood of Pavia and Piacenza, in order to cover those fortresses.

ENGAGEMENTS AT PALESTRO.

In the postscript of our last number we were able to give the telegraphic announcement of a second victory of the Piedmontese over the Austrians on the banks of the Sesia on the 31st of May. A bulletin from Turin says that "a second victorious combat took place at six o'clock in the evening, at Palestro, which the enemy endeavoured to re-enter, but was repulsed again by the division of Cialdini, composed of the Zouaves and Piedmontese cavalry. The King pressed forward where the fight was most furious, the Zouaves vainly trying to restrain him." The following particulars are given in the *Moniteur*, in a despatch from Vercelli:—

The Piedmontese army, after having repulsed the enemy along his whole front, was on its right wing for a moment outflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats thrown across the Sesia, over which General Canrobert was to effect a junction with the King.

The Emperor then despatched the 3rd regiment of Zouaves, who unsupported by any artillery, rushed upon the enemy's battery planted on the further side of a deep canal, bayoneting or hurling into the water the companies posted on our side of the canal for the defence of the battery, and taking two pieces of cannon and 500 prisoners. The Zouaves lost one officer and twenty privates killed, and 200 wounded, among whom were ten officers.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who dates from Palestro, June 1, gives the following description of the engagement on the 31st ult.:—

About ten days ago, as you know, the Division Cialdini was ordered to effect a passage, and establish itself on the other side. The movement was successful, and the division established itself in Borgo Vercelli, the

* The Latest News will be found in the Body of the Paper.

first village of some importance on the other side, about two miles from the Sesia, on the high road to Novara. Ever since then the division stopped there without being in the least disturbed by the Austrians, who are posted in the neighbouring villages.

The day before yesterday the anniversary of the passage of the Sardinians of Goito, in 1847, was chosen to dislodge them from their positions on the road of Mortara. From the high road to Novara two main roads branch off to the right at the distance of about a mile from each other, the first a little beyond the village of Molino, and the second from the village of Borgo Vercelli. Both of these run parallel to each other in a south-easterly direction until they unite with each other at Robbio, about ten miles from their starting point. About two miles from this latter, and about the same height, are the two villages of Palestro and Vinzaglio, which were occupied and barricaded by the Austrian *avant garde*, consisting of 1,500 men in each village, and half a battery.

As at the passage of the Sesia, the King himself superintended the movement by which the Austrians were driven from their position. The Division Cialdini was divided, and one column advanced towards Palestro while the other simultaneously moved towards Vinzaglio.

In order to understand the difficulties which the Sardinians had to contend with, I must give you a description of the locality. The whole country, from the Sesia to the east, is one mass of corn and rice fields, divided from each other by raised causeways and ditches of three feet or four feet, which serve for the purpose of irrigation. On the borders of these divisions, between the fields, are closely planted trees, mostly poplars and plane trees, while the fields themselves are studded with large quantities of mulberry trees. The corn, whose growth is very luxuriant after the great rains, has an average height of at least five feet, affording thus splendid cover for riflemen. The rice fields, on the contrary, are just cut, and are kept continually under water; to distribute this latter equally and to regulate the irrigation, little raised banks of one to two feet high are thrown up, according to the level of the ground, in serpentine lines. Through this country run the two main roads, which are artificially raised causeways, sometimes twenty and more feet above the level of the surrounding fields, the roads which lead across the fields, and from one detached farmhouse to another, being almost on the same level as the fields, are even now difficult to pass. From this little sketch, without which it would be impossible to understand the engagement, you may gather what were the difficulties of the attacking and the advantages of the defending party. First of all, it was quite impossible to deploy a line of any length and then to take advantage of the numerical superiority. There was likewise no possibility of bringing up and employing artillery except on the chaussees, which are just of sufficient width to admit two guns and no more. But, as if to put to the test Sardinian bravery, the position of the two villages is in itself of considerable strength. At Palestro shot distance from them runs the canalised stream of the Boggia-Busea, a rapid stream of at least fifteen feet in width and five in depth. The only bridges over it are on the main roads. As you approach the village the ground begins to rise gently for about three hundred yards from the bridge, and then all of a sudden rapidly and precipitously to a height of from twenty to thirty feet. On this elevation are built the villages, while the road itself, for which so steep an incline would have been impracticable, is cut through like a broad railway cutting, with precipitously sloping sides to the right and to the left. At the entrance of both villages the Austrians had thrown up a barricade. The villages, like all Italian villages, more or less, are built entirely of stone and brick; they have their almost straight main street, through which the road runs, their old-fashioned church, with the never-failing campanile, very convenient in times of war to discover the approach of an enemy on the straight chaussee. The houses themselves, built round a courtyard, and but scantily provided with small windows, are so many small redoubts, in which a determined adversary can sell dearly the victory to the attacking party.

When the right column approached Palestro, a section of artillery of the 16th battery was advanced and began to shell the place, while a battalion of Bersaglieri, I believe the 10th, and a battalion of the 15th of the Line, were sent to the right by one of the by-ways, and across the fields, to try and penetrate towards the left of the village. Almost at the same time, when this column was coming to the first houses, the artillery had shaken the defenders of the front line. As soon as this was observed, another battalion of the 15th of the Line advanced *au pas de charge*, and this double movement was sufficient to clear the place of the Austrians, who retired behind the churchyard beyond the village, which occupies a considerable space of ground, and is surrounded by a high wall. They placed at the same time several guns on the main road beyond the village, and on the same line with the churchyard, in order to use them against the Sardinians, should they attempt to debouch from the village. The church is about the middle of the town, on the high road, which makes a bend just at that place, so that soon as the Austrians were driven out of the village the troops were quite protected from the guns which the enemy had placed on the high road beyond the village. In order to silence these guns a section of position guns was brought up just at the corner of the church; but the Austrians seem to have had their good distance, for in a moment the position guns were dismounted. Nothing daunted by this, another section of the 16th battery was brought up immediately, which soon silenced the enemy's fire. As soon as this was done the Austrians retreated, and the Piedmontese were in possession of the village, and a considerable number of prisoners.

The village of Vinzaglio, although more formidable even by its position, and more calculated for defence, offered less resistance, and was likewise taken at the point of the bayonet, very little powder being wasted for the purpose. In point of time the Austrians evacuated Vinzaglio some time before they were driven out of Palestro, for the Piedmontese had scarcely succeeded in dislodging the Austrians from the churchyard, when, on the by-road which leads from Vinzaglio to Palestro, two Austrian guns, with their escort, came towards this latter village. Probably they thought that Palestro was still held by their companions, whom they wished to rejoin. As soon as the two guns were perceived on the road a detachment was sent from Palestro to take

them, which was effected without any difficulty, as the drivers cut the traces, and left the guns to their fate. These are the first two guns which were taken from either side during this war. They were sent the same evening to Vercelli.

The Division Cialdini took up their position in the village for that evening. The same evening arrived the 3rd regiment of Zouaves, the same which was in the Crimea during the Russian war. This regiment has been attached by the Emperor to the King of Sardinia.

Thus ended the anniversary of the battle of Goito. The next morning, about nine o'clock, the Austrians were seen advancing in force, seemingly to retake the position of Palestro, which they had lost the day before. Although the *campagne* of the village is tolerably high, owing to the nature of the country, which I described above, their approach could not be seen until they were quite close, still less could their plan be discovered. The country beyond the village is mostly corn land, as before it the rice fields predominate; the ground is less studded with trees in the neighbourhood, consequently more favourable for the formation of a line of battle.

The cannonade of the Austrians against the village had lasted for some time before their real plan became apparent, for all at once a large body of infantry, with two batteries, showed themselves to the Piedmontese right on the banks of the little canalised stream which I mentioned before. It was plain that the intention of the Austrians was nothing more nor less than to cut off from the Sesia the advanced troops of the Piedmontese. As soon as this was perceived, while the gross of the Piedmontese attacked the Austrians from the village, the regiment of Zouaves, which occupied the extreme right, a battalion of the 9th, and another of the 18th Piedmontese of the line, received orders to advance. Animated by a brotherly emulation, this gallant body of men rushed up to the position which the Austrians had taken up to their right, and, in spite of a formidable fire of grape shot which received them, they threw themselves with magnificent dash on the Austrian guns. They had about 400 yards to cross under the murderous fire of the enemy, which thinned indeed their ranks, but did not abate their ardour, for, after the first discharge, they took to the bayonet, and their advance was so rapid that the Tyrolean chasseurs, who were thrown out in skirmishing line before the guns, had no time to retire, but had to rush back pell-mell among the Piedmontese and the Zouaves. Eight guns and a large number of prisoners were the result of this brilliant attack; five of the guns were taken by Zouaves, and three by the Piedmontese. But the rush was made so simultaneously that it is impossible to say which took which gun. Besides these eight guns, about 800 or 900 prisoners and wounded fell into the hands of the allies. The dead are in proportion. The first care was naturally for the wounded, and it is but justice to say the Austrians whose fate it was to be wounded and to fall into the hands of the allies, cannot complain of their treatment. This will produce so much the more effect on these poor people, as it seems the idea has been spread among them that the allies were capable of doing anything to their prisoners. At any rate, at Voghera, an Austrian soldier, wounded in the abdomen and in the head, concealed himself for four days in a cellar without eating or drinking, and used his handkerchief for dressing his wounds.

According to details in the *Daily News*, amongst the dead there is an Austrian general; some say a Count Leben, others a Baron Schloiswig. A great many, both Uhlan and Bohemian, officers were left dead on the field of battle:—

Four hundred men belonging to a Croatian regiment were drowned in the Digagna Maggiore, a canal which runs into the Sesia. They were ordered to wade it, but carried away by the impetuosity of the current they all perished, swept away by the increasing flood. Were I to believe what people say here, we have made more than 2,000 prisoners. I think, however, that there is some exaggeration, as an officer of the staff tells me that he did not see more than 1,200 of them, or thereabouts. On our part we have to deplore the loss of many officers and soldiers. General La Marmora had his horse badly wounded, and three officers of the King's staff had theirs killed.

A letter from Vercelli, in the *Siecle*, says:—

This victory cost dear to the allies—especially among the Zouaves. Captain Adjutant-Major Dru had his head carried off by a cannon ball, and some other officers were badly wounded. The Piedmontese have also suffered severe losses. As to the Austrians, it is no exaggeration to say that they had at least 4,000 men *hors de combat*. A great number of their soldiers, being hotly pursued, sword in hand, were drowned in crossing the river. "At one moment," said to me a Zouave, who took part in the combat, "the river was blocked up by the dead bodies of men and horses!" Add to this 1,000 prisoners who were taken either by the Zouaves or the Piedmontese. Vercelli, in fact, is now full of prisoners. Among the enemies killed were one general and several officers.

Private letters state that the King owes his life to the Zouaves in this affair. He had got with his horse into a sort of marsh, and ran the utmost danger, when several of these brave fellows dashed forward and extricated him.

At the assault of Palestro and following defence the 3rd regiment of Zouaves had 500 men put *hors de combat*, out of which number 200 were killed. The Piedmontese had about 400 dead and 600 wounded.

GARIBALDI IN LOMBARDY.

The following telegrams report Garibaldi's later movements and the progress of the insurrection in the north of Lombardy:—

TURIN, WEDNESDAY.—The Valteline is in insurrection, and the town of Sondrio has proclaimed Victor Emmanuel.

BERNE, WEDNESDAY (via Germany).—The revolution in the Valteline is increasing. Austrian officials and gendarmes have been seized by the people and expelled the country. The chief place of assembling of the revolutionary army is Sondrio, whither the people of the country are hastening in great numbers.

BERNE, JUNE 1 (via France).—General Garibaldi himself, or a strong detachment of his force, has left

Como, and arrived in the afternoon of the 30th before Laveno, a fortified town on the Lago Maggiore. He commenced an immediate attack upon the town, and maintained it during the whole night. Yesterday morning Garibaldi's troops withdrew, but resumed in the evening the attack, which lasted the whole night.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Garibaldi has been driven back from Sondrio into the mountains. General Urban's troops are pursuing him. Count Clam's army corps is already at Milan, Brescia, &c. The only issue now open to Garibaldi is the Stelvio.

MILAN, JUNE 2.—Varese was yesterday cannonaded and taken by General Urban, who delivered up the town again to the legal authorities.

TURIN, JUNE 2.—Garibaldi has surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese, and the town is again free of the enemy.

BERNE, THURSDAY (via France).—The Duke of Parma has arrived in Switzerland *via* the Tyrol, with a numerous suite. The sub-Governor of Sondrio has fled with Gendarmes and the public treasure into the Tyrol. Sardinian officials fill the public offices in Sondrio.

TURIN, JUNE 3.—Garibaldi re-entered Como yesterday evening at eleven o'clock.

BERNE, JUNE 3 (via France).—French officers of engineers have arrived at Intr, and are collecting all disposable vessels on the Lago Maggiore, for the purpose of crossing the lake with 500 men. The troops of General Garibaldi occupy Fort Michel, near Laveno.

COMO, JUNE 6.—General D'Urban has retreated to Monza, and General Garibaldi has quitted Lecco.

BERNE, JUNE 4 (via France).—The Austrians could only realise 1,000,000*fr.* at Varese by a requisition imposed upon its inhabitants. They were surprised by General Garibaldi in the act of just plundering the town, and withdrew to Bissogero, near the Lago Maggiore. Volunteers from Chiavenna and Lecco, in the Valteline, are preparing an expedition to proceed to the Stelvio, for the purpose of intercepting the passage of the Tyrol.

BERNE, SUNDAY (via Germany).—General Garibaldi has left Como again, and directed his march against General D'Urban, who was at Varese.

BERNE, JUNE 5.—Garibaldi's principal corps was yesterday still at Como.

The following letter from Turin in the *Daily News* describes Garibaldi's earlier successes:—

The alarm bells ring still in all the communes of the Varesotto, Tramezzo, Como, and Lecco districts. The volunteers are pouring in from every village and hamlet into Garibaldi's camp, which has also been strengthened by a Piedmontese brigade and two batteries of field artillery. You see that the insurrection is gaining ground in Upper Lombardy. At the first appearance of our brave all the civil authorities of Como and Lecco have recognised the government of King Victor Emmanuel, which in those towns is now represented by Count Visconti Venosta, a young nobleman from Valteline of great determination. His spirited proclamations have roused the enthusiasm of country folks and citizens, who have hastened to the scene of action with an ardour never witnessed in 1848. Money, so much wanted in these times, is pouring into Garibaldi's military treasury, together with gold necklaces and other valuable trinkets from fair Lombard ladies. The sum thus collected in two days has reached 2,000,000*fr.*

The telegraphic wires will, no doubt, have informed you that Como was occupied on Saturday last, after a hard fight of two hours at San Fermo and Camerlato. This last-mentioned position is to be considered as the key of the picturesque barrier of Como, for its elevated ground enables a small body of men to oppose a long resistance even to an army of 15,000 strong. The positions were carried at the point of the bayonet, for our *Cacciatori dell' Alpi* could not fire their muskets, so much inferior in range to those of the enemy. It was a hard and bloody fight, which may, without exaggeration, be compared to the struggles of old, when Roman and Carthaginian legions met together. Every one here asks how Garibaldi could have been ordered or allowed to venture on so daring a movement by himself. The truth is that he was instructed to move in the direction of Varese by slow marches, keeping himself in constant communication with Cialdini's division, to which he belongs. By the necessity of strategical combinations, General Cialdini was obliged to march to and fro from Vercelli and Stroppiana, guarding the right bank of the Upper Sesia, as far as Gattinara. The necessary result of this constant marching and counter-marching was that of retarding the projects of Garibaldi. He moved slowly for two days, but he could not stand it any longer; and hastening from Romagna to the headquarters of the King, he begged him to observe that he did not, nor could not, understand the scientific principles of a regular war, and that he wished to be left to his own daring inspiration. Victor Emmanuel saw directly that it was no use to keep such a bird in the cage of strategic rules, and, letting him loose, said, "Go where you like, do what you like. I have only one regret—that of not being able to follow you." In five hours he was at the head of his daring soldiers. You know the rest. It is true that Garibaldi's *Cacciatori dell' Alpi* bought dearly their threefold victory over the Austrians. Poor Captain Decristoforis, of whom I wrote to you in my last letter, is dead. He was one of the noblest patriots Italy had amongst her sons. Two years ago he settled in England, and kept a first-rate military school at Putney. More than one of our English officers had been prepared by him for Woolwich examinations, and I have no doubt they will feel deeply the loss of their worthy master. Captain Bedotti, and Lieutenants Ferrini, Cartigliani, and Battaglia, also fell during the action of San Fermo. Captain Frigerio was badly wounded, together with sixty of his men. On the whole, the loss sustained by Garibaldi is about 125 killed and wounded—a very small one if we consider the success obtained by him. The deeds he has achieved in so short a time have gained for him the admiration not only of the Piedmontese, but, what is almost incredible, even that of the French army. Before leaving Turin I was told that the Emperor himself sent one of his orderly officers to Garibaldi's headquarters, to congratulate him on the wonderful success of his small band of heroes. This Imperial message deserves more praise when we consider that Garibaldi's first proclamation did not say a word about the French army.

The following is a letter from Garibaldi's camp, dated Como, May 30th:—

Dear Friend,—You write me that great things are expected from the *Cacciatori degli Alpi*, and I hope you find already you are not deceived in your expectations. Our battles at Varese, S. Fermo, and Como, must be considered as some of the best *faits d'armes* of the campaign of 1859.

We were attacked at Varese on the 26th, when we not only repulsed the Austrians, but pursued them. On the 27th Garibaldi ordered us to march on Como, and we met the enemy strongly fortified at S. Fermo. The impetuosity of our *Cacciatori* forced in half an hour all their entrenchments, and the Austrians abandoned all their positions in great haste and disorder. The *Cacciatori* pursued them very hotly, and in less than five hours all the Costa di S. Fermo was entirely ours. It is naturally one of the strongest positions that can be imagined. We were not quite 3,000, and the enemy 10,000, with 200 horsemen and eight pieces of artillery.

General Garibaldi was invariably in the places of greatest danger, always within musket-shot, with our brave soldiers fighting and crying "Viva Garibaldi!" He thought constantly of their safety, and never of his own.

Colonel Medici, and all the other colonels, were examples to the brave. All the *Etat major* highly distinguished themselves. Considering the difficulties, numbers, and circumstances, the taking of Como must be, in the history of our war of independence, one of the most brilliant and boldest actions.

An elderly English gentleman was with us, and fought like a lion. He is in the companies of Bersaglieri formed at Ivrea, and composed for the greatest part of Genoa.

On the other hand, a wealthy English family living at Como, in the house of Marchese Brivio di Milan, was constantly employed in giving all the information they could to General D'Urban. On the 27th, it has been proved, two gentlemen of that family supplied the Austrian general with notices that prevented our splendid victory from producing all the advantages we should have derived from it but for such an espionage. The indignation of the people was such that the two gentlemen were arrested, and their being shot was universally demanded. Count Visconti, the Piedmontese Commissioner, saved their lives, and they were expelled. If they live it is due not to forgiveness for their crime but to the desire of the Government to be generous and friendly to the British.

This Austrian *Maréchal D'Urban* is a ferocious soldier of the school of the famous Haynau. He shot, with his own hand and a revolver, a poor peasant, Felice Romano, of Robbio, near Como, twenty-four years old, without any provocation, and only because he was told the unhappy man was a friend to the Italian cause. Antonio Gaffetti, another peasant, forty-four years old, was wounded by a *coup de sabre*, and by the same D'Urban, while he was at the door of his house with a child eight months old in his arms. There would be no end if I were to tell all the enormities committed by this monster D'Urban.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Venice of the 30th ult., states that the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince of Tuscany and Prince Charles of Tuscany, arrived in good health on the afternoon of that day at Mezzera, and was received by the Archduke Maximilian, the Civil Governor, the Patriarch, and other authorities. It adds that after half an hour's stay his Majesty set out for Verona.

We next hear of the Emperor being at Verona, from whence the following despatch was sent on Friday:—

There is no news of importance from the seat of war. As the enemy, in ever-increasing force, continues advancing to the Ticino, *vid Novara*, General Gyulaf has concentrated his *corps d'armée* more on that river, in order, exactly at the proper moment, to employ his full concentrated strength. The Emperor is busied at Verona in completing the organisation of the augmented army force, and has in the meantime ordered Field-Marshal General Hess to proceed with the second *corps d'armée* to the head-quarters.

A telegram from Vienna, dated Saturday, June 4, says:—

This morning a great religious solemnity, with procession and public prayers, took place here, imploring Heaven to bless our arms with victory. All the members of the Imperial family and the Ministers were present. The mass was read by Monseigneur Lucca, the Nuncio of the Pope.

General Willisen, the well-known writer on strategy, who had been despatched by the Prussian Government as extraordinary military envoy to Vienna, is represented in private letters as by no means content with the reception he has met with.

The Podesta of Venice, Marcello, has tendered his resignation.

GERMANY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has published a letter from North Germany, entitled "What are we waiting for?" It breathes the most fiery spirit; points out that Germany is prepared, France unprepared; that no better time than now could come for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine and the capture of Paris; that Russia is too exhausted to move, and that she would be awed by a march on Paris; that by such a course alone could help be obtained from England. If Germany hesitates to draw the sword she will have to fight on the Rhine against the French, and in Hungary and Poland against revolution.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin publishes an article against the "German movement," pronouncing it to be an agitation not influenced by patriotism, but caused rather by the jealousies and intrigues of some of the petty states. It is, the *Gazette* says, a movement which is neither favourable to Austria, nor opposed to France. In reality it only exhibits an ill-will towards Prussia. The attitude of the smaller German states constitutes a violation of the

fundamental principles of the confederation, and tends to annihilate the Federal compact. The *National Gazette* concludes:—

It is the duty of Prussia to restrain those factious ideas, and she has the force to do it, for under such circumstances there are only two plans to be adopted to get rid of the affair: the German people must make their voices heard, and compel the tendencies of certain princes to return to reason and to do proper honour to national unity; or Prussia, after the overthrow of the Federal constitution, must treat her former confederates as if each of them was the next day to become her enemy.

The feeling in some of the German States against the French is so strong that a French manufacturer who has a large establishment at Hesse Cassel, where he employs from 600 to 700 workmen, has been forced to quit the place in consequence of the excitement which prevails there. It appears he has left his manufactory to the care of a partner, and has arrived in Paris.

A correspondent of the *Morning Star* thus records the events that followed the claim of Prussia to take the initiative in the military affairs of the Federal Diet:—

The second-rate States to which I am alluding, such as Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, and electoral Hesse, admitted the reasonableness of the claim, but would only accede to it on the condition that Prussia, beforehand, guaranteed to Austria her Italian possessions. The Prussian Government unhesitatingly refused to do anything of the kind, as such a step would at once involve the whole of Germany in the war; the Emperor Napoleon having declared that his object is to drive the Austrians out of Italy. The next stage of the negotiations was the declaration of the philo-Austrian princes that they would become the allies of Austria, with or without the consent of Prussia, and set altogether independent of the latter. To their no small amazement and consternation, that Power informed them through the official channel of diplomacy, as well as the Government organs of the press, that she would regard such a proceeding as a declaration of war. Moreover, the Prussian Government instantly adopted measures that seem to menace the second-rate sovereigns with coercive proceedings in the event of their acting upon their threat. An army of 30,000 men has already posted itself on the northern frontier of Saxony. Another corps of 50,000 men is now marching to Erfurt to be near the central railway of Germany, so that Prussia might stop by a demonstration of military force in his own territory, and by the effect that proceeding might have on the attitude of his people towards him, the attempt of any of these princes to succour Austria by some rash act of hostility against France. Nothing further has happened in this *querelle Allemande*, but it is expected that the princes will be frightened into giving into the Prussian demands without imposing the condition which they have attempted to do.

The following important article appears in the semi-official *Speyers Zeitung*:—

The Hanoverian proposition, although virtually discarded, is nevertheless to be discussed once more by the Diet. On that occasion certain governments will volunteer their propositions for the purpose of establishing a Bavarian and Hanoverian policy in opposition to that of Prussia. It is perfectly indifferent to us what sort of resolutions these governments are going to put, knowing, as we do, that they intend to overstep the laws of the Confederation by votes relating to objects beyond the legitimate sphere of action of the Federal Diet. Times are getting earnest and practical, and no importance ought to be attached to such ludicrous essays in the art of politics. We acknowledge, however, the sincerity exhibited by a second-class German statesman in speaking his mind, and discovering beforehand (the Bavarian Minister), to foreign representatives especially, what his government means to extort from Prussia as an equivalent for the privilege of initiation demanded by her. Prussia, if she desires, or rather the conditions, of the government inspiring that statesman are to be fulfilled, will have formally to guarantee her Italian possessions to Austria. Should the cabinet of the Prince Regent refuse to charge itself with the execution of that pledge, the government represented by the said statesman will not allow her to acquire the right of military supremacy in Germany. As to the details of excellent condition, the said statesman does not seem to be quite determined yet, whether to command Prussia to attack France at the passage of the Minio or the Ticino. In case Prussia declines to comply with these claims, those governments supporting the policy of the said statesman—governments for which the fundamental laws of the Confederation seem no longer to exist—mean to deliberate as to whether they are to undertake the above-mentioned guarantee by themselves, and, if so, to choose the time when the *casus belli* is to arrive for them against Louis Napoleon. Absurd as such an intention may appear, it is nevertheless entertained, and in good earnest too. As things have reached this pitch, we may safely say that the time of patience—the time of sacrifices—is passed for us, and that the provocation of the minor governments will not fail to elicit an appropriate reply from Prussia. Her honour reposes in good hands. From the depths of a heart which warmly beats for the cause of Germany, the Prince now ruling at Berlin has addressed unmistakable words to Vienna and the other courts of the Confederation. It will not be the fault of Prussia if her warnings are allowed to pass away unheard. She no longer means to enter into guarantees similar to those succeeding the convention of Olmutz. The Cabinet of the Prince Regent has not been entrusted with money grants by the Landtag for the purposes of Austria. Nor is the fate of the Prussian monarchy ever to be linked to the vicissitudes of an Italian campaign. But let Germany be endangered, and the sword of Prussia will leap from the scabbard. Austria, too, will share its assistance, if, in the progress of the war, the rights of the Emperor should be infringed upon.

On Wednesday a Government announcement was made, stating the conditions under which the officially ordered new Prussian loan, at 5 per cent., was to be issued. This report produced a heavy effect on the Paris Bourse.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Berlin, caused by the sufferings of the working-men, de-

prived of employment through the operations of a stupid legislation. Socialism has made great progress among the Berlin artisans, and the demonstrations and collision with the police in front of the Regent's Palace, are thought to bode something ominous.

Count Pourtales, the Prussian ambassador at Paris, who went a short time ago to Berlin, has returned to his post, accompanied by his family, as if anticipating that his stay was not likely to be interrupted.

FRANCE.

The Prefect of Police has administered a severe rebuke to the *Messenger de Paris*, for having published "a correspondence from Vercelli, in which the Austrian army, its General-in-chief, and even the Emperor Francis Joseph, were grossly insulted. Such outrages, happily exceptional in the French press, are the more deserving of reproof because they are addressed to a power to whom we are opposed in the field. At the moment when the Emperor Napoleon commands the army of Italy in the face of an enemy, it is the imperative duty of his Government to cause his noble policy to be respected, and to repudiate publications which are contrary to the dignity of the French character."

The Duke of Malakoff has gone to Nancy to assume the command of the army of observation of the east. He is accompanied by his young duchess.

Respecting the French fleet at Toulon the *Pays* says:—"The extensive preparations which from the time of the provocation to war addressed by Austria to Piedmont were commenced at the dockyard at Toulon, and carried on uninterruptedly with great activity, are now drawing to a close. Admiral Bouet is to put to sea about the 15th with a numerous squadron, part of which will be composed of gunboats, and having on board six companies for landing. These troops will each be commanded by lieutenants in the navy of tried experience, and almost all of whom commanded batteries at the siege of Sebastopol. The destination of these companies is not yet known."

The Emperor has given orders for the construction of sixty flat-bottomed boats for service in landing troops on an enemy's coast from ships of war.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred by the Emperor on General Forey. The Generals Sonnaz, Blanchard, Cambriels, and Belfond, have been appointed Commanders of the Legion d'Honneur.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

RECEPTION OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN BAVARIA.—Every soldier who arrives is treated to a good warm dinner, plenty of beer, lots of cigars, and other little luxuries. At the expense of the town, a sort of camp has been fitted up at the railway station when the troops arrive, and the whole population is there from morning till night, receiving the different regiments with open arms, and treating them to a great deal more beer than the poor fellows can stand. At the same time, the worthy burly Munichers do not fail to set their Hungarian brothers a most laudable example. It is really a sight altogether, and amuses us vastly. Imagine an immense crowd of ladies, gentlemen, officers, soldiers, working men, children, &c., gathered together on an awfully dusty plain, and all drinking beer, except when a train comes in, when all begin to shout till they are hoarse, and then drink beer again, fraternising most enthusiastically with the Hungarians!—*Letter from Munich.*

A NOVEL POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT ROME.—The advantage gained by the French and Piedmontese at Montebello was fêted at Rome, a letter states, by a demonstration of a novel kind. "Acclamations of any kind," it says, "having been prohibited by General de Goyon, recourse was had to what was called a silent manifestation. On Sunday, the 24th, as the general, accompanied by his staff and some officers of the garrison, was leaving the church of St. Louis-des-Français after the military mass, a compact crowd formed itself on his passage, raising their hats in token of joy, but without uttering a sound. The general replied by politely saluting the people. All was confined to this pantomimic act, but it was perfectly understood."

THE FRENCH ARTILLERY.—The Austrian *Bulletin* attempts to depreciate the French artillery. The *Journal des Débats* thinks this was intended to tranquillise the Austrian army, which is not provided with long-range guns; but to show that the new rifle cannon afford means to render untenable the fortresses held by Austria, which have been hitherto deemed impregnable, the *Débats* says, instead of wasting time in making regular approaches, it will only be necessary to select a number of positions, behind which a certain number of rifled cannon may be placed, invisible and sheltered from the enemy's fire, and from which the shells directed against the interior of the place would soon render it untenable. Ten batteries of artillery firing twenty shots an hour would throw into a place during a night 9,600 incendiary projectiles, which would cause frightful losses. It was this method which succeeded so well at Sweaborg, where the allies had no rifled cannon, and where twenty steam gunboats destroyed with their shells one of the largest armaments of Russia, without themselves being touched by one of the thousands of shots which were fired at them from the enemy's batteries.

PEACE AND WAR.—A visitor to Vercelli, before the Emperor's headquarters were established there, fell in with a priest, a canon of the town, who, while a skirmish was going on in the neighbourhood, and the roll of musketry was plainly audible, entertained his guest with some learned gossip, which the latter thus reports:—"After giving us some little

first village of some importance on the other side, about two miles from the Sesia, on the high road to Novara. Ever since then the division stopped there without being in the least disturbed by the Austrians, who are posted in the neighbouring villages.

The day before yesterday the anniversary of the passage of the Sardinians of Goito, in 1847, was chosen to dislodge them from their positions on the road of Mortara. From the high road to Novara two main roads branch off to the right at the distance of about a mile from each other, the first a little beyond the village of Molino, and the second from the village of Borgo Vercelli. Both of these run parallel to each other in a south-easterly direction until they unite with each other at Robbio, about ten miles from their starting point. About two miles from this latter, and about the same height, are the two villages of Palestro and Vinzaglio, which were occupied and barricaded by the Austrian *avant garde*, consisting of 1,500 men in each village, and half a battery.

As at the passage of the Sesia, the King himself superintended the movement by which the Austrians were driven from their position. The Division Cialdini was divided, and one column advanced towards Palestro while the other simultaneously moved towards Vinzaglio.

In order to understand the difficulties which the Sardinians had to contend with, I must give you a description of the locality. The whole country, from the Sesia to the east, is one mass of corn and rice fields, divided from each other by raised causeways and ditches of three feet or four feet, which serve for the purpose of irrigation. On the borders of these divisions, between the fields, are closely planted trees, mostly poplars and plane trees, while the fields themselves are studded with large quantities of mulberry trees. The corn, whose growth is very luxuriant after the great rains, has an average height of at least five feet, affording thus splendid cover for riflemen. The rice fields, on the contrary, are just out, and are kept continually under water; to distribute this latter equally and to regulate the irrigation, little raised banks of one to two feet high are thrown up, according to the level of the ground, in serpentine lines. Through this country run the two main roads, which are artificially raised causeways, sometimes twenty and more feet above the level of the surrounding fields, the roads which lead across the fields, and from one detached farmhouse to another, being almost on the same level as the fields, are even now difficult to pass. From this little sketch, without which it would be impossible to understand the engagement, you may gather what were the difficulties of the attacking and the advantages of the defending party. First of all, it was quite impossible to deploy a line of any length and then to take advantage of the numerical superiority. There was likewise no possibility of bringing up and employing artillery except on the chaussees, which are just of sufficient width to admit two guns and no more. But, as if to put to the test Sardinian bravery, the position of the two villages is in itself of considerable strength. At musket shot distance from them runs the canalised stream of the Boggia-Busea, a rapid stream of at least fifteen feet in width and five in depth. The only bridges over it are on the main roads. As you approach the villages the ground begins to rise gently for about three hundred yards from the bridge, and then all of a sudden rapidly and precipitously to a height of from twenty to thirty feet. On this elevation are built the villages, while the road itself, for which so steep an incline would have been impracticable, is cut through like a broad railway cutting, with precipitously sloping sides to the right and to the left. At the entrance of both villages the Austrians had thrown up a barricade. The villages, like all Italian villages, more or less, are built entirely of stone and brick; they have their almost straight main street, through which the road runs, their old-fashioned church, with the never-failing campanile, very convenient in times of war to discover the approach of an enemy on the straight chaussee. The houses themselves, built round a courtyard, and but scantily provided with small windows, are so many small redoubts, in which a determined adversary can sell dearly the victory to the attacking party.

When the right column approached Palestro, a section of artillery of the 16th battery was advanced and began to shell the place, while a battalion of Bersaglieri, I believe the 10th, and a battalion of the 15th of the Line, were sent to the right by one of the by-ways, and across the fields, to try and penetrate towards the left of the village. Almost at the same time, when this column was coming to the first houses, the artillery had shaken the defenders of the front line. As soon as this was observed, another battalion of the 15th of the Line advanced *au pas de charge*, and this double movement was sufficient to clear the place of the Austrians, who retired behind the churchyard beyond the village, which occupies a considerable space of ground, and is surrounded by a high wall. They placed at the same time several guns on the main road beyond the village, and on the same line with the churchyard, in order to use them against the Sardinians, should they attempt to debouch from the village. The church is about the middle of the town, on the high road, which makes a bend just at that place, so that soon as the Austrians were driven out of the village the troops were quite protected from the guns which the enemy had placed on the high road beyond the village. In order to silence these guns a section of position guns was brought up just at the corner of the church; but the Austrians seem to have had their good distance, for in a moment the position guns were dismounted. Nothing daunted by this, another section of the 16th battery was brought up immediately, which soon silenced the enemy's fire. As soon as this was done the Austrians retreated, and the Piedmontese were in possession of the village, and a considerable number of prisoners.

The village of Vinzaglio, although more formidable even by its position, and more calculated for defence, offered less resistance, and was likewise taken at the point of the bayonet, very little powder being wasted for the purpose. In point of time the Austrians evacuated Vinzaglio some time before they were driven out of Palestro, for the Piedmontese had scarcely succeeded in dislodging the Austrians from the churchyard, when, on the by-road which leads from Vinzaglio to Palestro, two Austrian guns, with their escort, came towards this latter village. Probably they thought that Palestro was still held by their companions, whom they wished to rejoin. As soon as the two guns were perceived on the road a detachment was sent from Palestro to take

them, which was effected without any difficulty, as the drivers cut the traces, and left the guns to their fate. These are the first two guns which were taken from either side during this war. They were sent the same evening to Vercelli.

The Division Cialdini took up their position in the village for that evening. The same evening arrived the 3rd regiment of Zouaves, the same which was in the Crimea during the Russian war. This regiment has been attached by the Emperor to the King of Sardinia.

Thus ended the anniversary of the battle of Goito. The next morning, about nine o'clock, the Austrians were seen advancing in force, seemingly to retake the position of Palestro, which they had lost the day before. Although the *campanile* of the village is tolerably high, owing to the nature of the country, which I described above, their approach could not be seen until they were quite close, still less could their plan be discovered. The country beyond the village is mostly corn land, as before it the rice fields predominate; the ground is less studded with trees in the neighbourhood, consequently more favourable for the formation of a line of battle.

The cannonade of the Austrians against the village had lasted for some time before their real plan became apparent, for all at once a large body of infantry, with two batteries, showed themselves to the Piedmontese right on the banks of the little canalised stream which I mentioned before. It was plain that the intention of the Austrians was nothing more nor less than to cut off from the Sesia the advanced troops of the Piedmontese. As soon as this was perceived, while the gross of the Piedmontese attacked the Austrians from the village, the regiment of Zouaves, which occupied the extreme right, a battalion of the 9th, and another of the 18th Piedmontese of the line, received orders to advance. Animated by a brotherly emulation, this gallant body of men rushed up to the position which the Austrians had taken up to their right, and, in spite of a formidable fire of grape shot which received them, they threw themselves with magnificent dash on the Austrian guns. They had about 400 yards to cross under the murderous fire of the enemy, which thinned indeed their ranks, but did not abate their ardour, for, after the first discharge, they took to the bayonet, and their advance was so rapid that the Tyrolean chasseurs, who were thrown out in skirmishing line before the guns, had no time to retire, but had to rush back pell-mell among the Piedmontese and the Zouaves. Eight guns and a large number of prisoners were the result of this brilliant attack; five of the guns were taken by Zouaves, and three by the Piedmontese. But the rush was made so simultaneously that it is impossible to say which took which gun. Besides these eight guns, about 800 or 900 prisoners and wounded fell into the hands of the allies. The dead are in proportion. The first care was naturally for the wounded, and it is but justice to say the Austrians whose fate it was to be wounded and to fall into the hands of the allies, cannot complain of their treatment. This will produce so much the more effect on these poor people, as it seems the idea has been spread among them that the allies were capable of doing anything to their prisoners. At any rate, at Voghera, an Austrian soldier, wounded in the abdomen and in the head, concealed himself for four days in a cellar without eating or drinking, and used his handkerchief for dressing his wounds.

According to details in the *Daily News*, amongst the dead there is an Austrian general; some say a Count Leben, others a Baron Schloiswig. A great many, both Uhlan and Bohemian, officers were left dead on the field of battle:—

Four hundred men belonging to a Croatian regiment were drowned in the Digagna Maggiore, a canal which runs into the Sesia. They were ordered to wade it, but carried away by the impetuosity of the current they all perished, swept away by the increasing flood. Were I to believe what people say here, we have made more than 2,000 prisoners. I think, however, that there is some exaggeration, as an officer of the staff tells me that he did not see more than 1,200 of them, or thereabouts. On our part we have to deplore the loss of many officers and soldiers. General La Marmora had his horse badly wounded, and three officers of the King's staff had theirs killed.

A letter from Vercelli, in the *Siècle*, says:—

This victory cost dear to the allies—especially among the Zouaves. Captain Adjutant-Major Dru had his head carried off by a cannon ball, and some other officers were badly wounded. The Piedmontese have also suffered severe losses. As to the Austrians, it is no exaggeration to say that they had at least 4,000 men *hors de combat*. A great number of their soldiers, being hotly pursued, sword in hand, were drowned in crossing the river. "At one moment," said to me a Zouave, who took part in the combat, "the river was blocked up by the dead bodies of men and horses." Add to this 1,000 prisoners who were taken either by the Zouaves or the Piedmontese. Vercelli, in fact, is now full of prisoners. Among the enemies killed were one general and several officers.

Private letters state that the King owes his life to the Zouaves in this affair. He had got with his horse into a sort of marsh, and ran the utmost danger, when several of these brave fellows dashed forward and extricated him.

At the assault of Palestro and following defence the 3rd regiment of Zouaves had 500 men put *hors de combat*, out of which number 200 were killed. The Piedmontese had about 400 dead and 600 wounded.

GARIBALDI IN LOMBARDY.

The following telegrams report Garibaldi's later movements and the progress of the insurrection in the north of Lombardy:—

TRIN, WEDNESDAY. The Valteline is in insurrection, and the town of Sondrio has proclaimed Victor Emmanuel.

BERNE, WEDNESDAY (*via Germany*).—The revolution in the Valteline is increasing. Austrian officials and gendarmes have been seized by the people and expelled the country. The chief place of assembling of the revolutionary army is Sondrio, whither the people of the country are hastening in great numbers.

BERNE, JUNE 1 (*via France*).—General Garibaldi himself, or a strong detachment of his force, has left

Como, and arrived in the afternoon of the 30th before Laveno, a fortified town on the Lago Maggiore. He commenced an immediate attack upon the town, and maintained it during the whole night. Yesterday morning Garibaldi's troops withdrew, but resumed in the evening the attack, which lasted the whole night.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Garibaldi has been driven back from Sondrio into the mountains. General Urban's troops are pursuing him. Count Clam's army corps is already at Milan, Brescia, &c. The only issue now open to Garibaldi is the Stelvio.

MILAN, JUNE 2.—Varese was yesterday cannonaded and taken by General Urban, who delivered up the town again to the legal authorities.

TRIN, JUNE 2.—Garibaldi has surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese, and the town is again free of the enemy.

BERNE, THURSDAY (*via France*).—The Duke of Parma has arrived in Switzerland *via* the Tyrol, with a numerous suite. The sub-Governor of Sondrio has fled with Gendarmes and the public treasure into the Tyrol. Sardinian officials fill the public offices in Sondrio.

TRIN, JUNE 3.—Garibaldi re-entered Como yesterday evening at eleven o'clock.

BERNE, JUNE 3 (*via France*).—French officers of engineers have arrived at Intrà, and are collecting all disposable vessels on the Lago Maggiore, for the purpose of crossing the lake with 500 men. The troops of General Garibaldi occupy Fort Michel, near Laveno.

COMO, JUNE 6.—General D'Urban has retreated to Monza, and General Garibaldi has quitted Lecco.

BERNE, JUNE 4 (*via France*).—The Austrians could only realise 1,000,000*l.* at Varese by a requisition imposed upon its inhabitants. They were surprised by General Garibaldi in the act of just plundering the town, and withdrew to Bizzogero, near the Lago Maggiore. Volunteers from Chiavenna and Lecco, in the Valteline, are preparing an expedition to proceed to the Stelvio, for the purpose of intercepting the passage of the Tyrol.

BERNE, SUNDAY (*via Germany*).—General Garibaldi has left Como again, and directed his march against General D'Urban, who was at Varese.

BERNE, JUNE 5.—Garibaldi's principal corps was yesterday still at Como.

The following letter from Turin in the *Daily News* describes Garibaldi's earlier successes:—

The alarm bells ring still in all the communes of the Varesotto, Tramezzo, Como, and Lecco districts. The volunteers are pouring in from every village and hamlet into Garibaldi's camp, which has also been strengthened by a Piedmontese brigade and two batteries of field artillery. You see that the insurrection is gaining ground in Upper Lombardy. At the first appearance of our brave all the civil authorities of Como and Lecco have recognised the government of King Victor Emmanuel, which in those towns is now represented by Count Visconti Venosta, a young nobleman from Valtelina of great determination. His spirited proclamations have roused the enthusiasm of country folks and citizens, who have hastened to the scene of action with an ardour never witnessed in 1848. Money, so much wanted in these times, is pouring into Garibaldi's military treasury, together with gold necklaces and other valuable trinkets from fair Lombard ladies. The sum thus collected in two days has reached 2,000,000*l.*

The telegraphic wires will, no doubt, have informed you that Como was occupied on Saturday last, after a hard fight of two hours at San Fermo and Camerlato. This last-mentioned position is to be considered as the key of the picturesque barrier of Como, for its elevated ground enables a small body of men to oppose a long resistance even to an army of 15,000 strong. The positions were carried at the point of the bayonet, for our Cacciatori dell'Alpi could not fire their muskets, so much inferior in range to those of the enemy. It was a hard and bloody fight, which may, without exaggeration, be compared to the struggles of old, when Roman and Carthaginian legions met together. Every one here asks how Garibaldi could have been ordered or allowed to venture on so daring a movement by himself. The truth is that he was instructed to move in the direction of Varese by slow marches, keeping himself in constant communication with Cialdini's division, to which he belongs. By the necessity of strategical combinations, General Cialdini was obliged to march to and fro from Vercelli and Stroppiana, guarding the right bank of the Upper Sesia, as far as Gattinara. The necessary result of this constant marching and counter-marching was that of retarding the projects of Garibaldi. He moved slowly for two days, but he could not stand it any longer; and hastening from Romagna to the headquarters of the King, he begged him to observe that he did not, nor could not, understand the scientific principles of a regular war, and that he wished to be left to his own daring inspiration. Victor Emmanuel saw directly that it was no use to keep such a bird in the cage of strategic rules, and letting him loose, said, "Go where you like, do what you like. I have only one regret—that of not being able to follow you." In five hours he was at the head of his daring soldiers. You know the rest. It is true that Garibaldi's Cacciatori dell'Alpi bought dearly their threefold victory over the Austrians. Poor Captain Decristoforis, of whom I wrote to you in my last letter, is dead. He was one of the noblest patriots Italy had amongst her sons. Two years ago he settled in England, and kept a first-rate military school at Putney. More than one of our English officers had been prepared by him for Woolwich examinations, and I have no doubt they will feel deeply the loss of their worthy master. Captain Bedott, and Lieutenants Ferrini, Cartigliani, and Battaglia, also fell during the action of San Fermo. Captain Frigerio was badly wounded, together with sixty of his men. On the whole, the loss sustained by Garibaldi is about 125 killed and wounded—a very small one if we consider the success obtained by him. The deeds he has achieved in so short a time have gained for him the admiration not only of the Piedmontese, but, what is almost incredible, even that of the French army. Before leaving Turin I was told that the Emperor himself sent one of his orderly officers to Garibaldi's headquarters, to congratulate him on the wonderful success of his small band of heroes. This imperial message deserves more praise when we consider that Garibaldi's first proclamation did not say a word about the French army.

The following is a letter from Garibaldi's camp, dated Como, May 30th:—

Dear Friend,—You write me that great things are expected from the *Cacciatori degli Alpi*, and I hope you find already you are not deceived in your expectations. Our battles at Varese, S. Fermo, and Como, must be considered as some of the best *faits d'armes* of the campaign of 1859.

We were attacked at Varese on the 26th, when we not only repulsed the Austrians, but pursued them. On the 27th Garibaldi ordered us to march on Como, and we met the enemy strongly fortified at S. Fermo. The impetuosity of our *Cacciatori* forced in half an hour their entrenchments, and the Austrians abandoned all their positions in great haste and disorder. The *Cacciatori* pursued them very hotly, and in less than five hours all the Costa di S. Fermo was entirely ours. It is naturally one of the strongest positions that can be imagined. We were not quite 3,000, and the enemy 10,000, with 200 horsemen and eight pieces of artillery.

General Garibaldi was invariably in the places of greatest danger, always within musket-shot, with our brave soldiers fighting and crying "Viva Garibaldi!" He thought constantly of their safety, and never of his own.

Colonel Medici, and all the other colonels, were examples to the brave. All the *état major* highly distinguished themselves. Considering the difficulties, numbers, and circumstances, the taking of Como must be, in the history of our war of independence, one of the most brilliant and boldest actions.

An elderly English gentleman was with us, and fought like a lion. He is in the companies of Bersaglieri formed at Ivrea, and composed for the greatest part of Genoa.

On the other hand, a wealthy English family living at Como, in the house of Marchese Brivio di Milan, was constantly employed in giving all the information they could to General D'Urban. On the 27th, it has been proved, two gentlemen of that family supplied the Austrian general with notices that prevented our splendid victory from producing all the advantages we should have derived from it but for such an espionage. The indignation of the people was such that the two gentlemen were arrested, and their being shot was universally demanded. Count Visconti, the Piedmontese Commissioner, saved their lives, and they were expelled. If they live it is due not to forgiveness for their crime but to the desire of the Government to be generous and friendly to the British.

This Austrian *Maréchal d'Urban* is a ferocious soldier of the school of the famous Haynau. He shot, with his own hand and a revolver, a poor peasant, Felice Romano, of Rebbio, near Como, twenty-four years old, without any provocation, and only because he was told the unhappy man was a friend to the Italian cause. Antonio Galletti, another peasant, forty-four years old, was wounded by a *coup de sabre*, and by the same D'Urban, while he was at the door of his house with a child eight months old in his arms. There would be no end if I were to tell all the enormities committed by this monster D'Urban.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Venice of the 30th ult., states that the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince of Tuscany and Prince Charles of Tuscany, arrived in good health on the afternoon of that day at Mestra, and was received by the Archduke Maximilian, the Civil Governor, the Patriarch, and other authorities. It adds that after half an hour's stay his Majesty set out for Verona.

We next hear of the Emperor being at Verona, from whence the following despatch was sent on Friday:—

There is no news of importance from the seat of war. As the enemy, in ever-increasing force, continues advancing to the Ticino, *via Novara*, General Gyulai has concentrated his *corps d'armée* more on that river, in order, exactly at the proper moment, to employ his full concentrated strength. The Emperor is busied at Verona in completing the organisation of the augmented army force, and has in the meantime ordered Field-Marshal General Hess to proceed with the second *corps d'armée* to the headquarters.

A telegram from Vienna, dated Saturday, June 4, says:—

This morning a great religious solemnity, with procession and public prayers, took place here, imploring Heaven to bless our arms with victory. All the members of the Imperial family and the Ministers were present. The mass was read by Monseigneur Lucca, the Nuncio of the Pope.

General Willisen, the well-known writer on strategy, who had been despatched by the Prussian Government as extraordinary military envoy to Vienna, is represented in private letters as by no means content with the reception he has met with.

The Podesta of Venice, Marcello, has tendered his resignation.

GERMANY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has published a letter from North Germany, entitled "What are we waiting for?" It breathes the most fiery spirit; points out that Germany is prepared. France unprepared; that no better time than now could come for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine and the capture of Paris; that Russia is too exhausted to move, and that she would be awed by a march on Paris; that by such a course alone could help be obtained from England. If Germany hesitates to draw the sword she will have to fight on the Rhine against the French, and in Hungary and Poland against revolution.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin publishes an article against the "German movement," pronouncing it to be an agitation not influenced by patriotism, but caused rather by the jealousies and intrigues of some of the petty states. It is, the *Gazette* says, a movement which is neither favourable to Austria, nor opposed to France. In reality it only exhibits an ill-will towards Prussia. The attitude of the smaller German states constitutes a violation of the

fundamental principles of the confederation, and tends to annihilate the Federal compact. The *National Gazette* concludes:—

It is the duty of Prussia to restrain those factious ideas, and she has the force to do it, for under such circumstances there are only two plans to be adopted to get rid of the affair: the German people must make their voices heard, and compel the tendencies of certain princes to return to reason and to do proper honour to national unity; or Prussia, after the overthrow of the Federal constitution, must treat her former confederates as if each of them was the next day to become her enemy.

The feeling in some of the German States against the French is so strong that a French manufacturer who has a large establishment at Hesse Cassel, where he employs from 600 to 700 workmen, has been forced to quit the place in consequence of the excitement which prevails there. It appears he has left his manufactory to the care of a partner, and has arrived in Paris.

A correspondent of the *Morning Star* thus records the events that followed the claim of Prussia to take the initiative in the military affairs of the Federal Diet:—

The second-rate States to which I am alluding, such as Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, and electoral Hesse, admitted the reasonableness of the claim, but would only accede to it on the condition that Prussia, beforehand, guaranteed to Austria her Italian possessions. The Prussian Government unhesitatingly refused to do anything of the kind, as such a step would at once involve the whole of Germany in the war; the Emperor Napoleon having declared that his object is to drive the Austrians out of Italy. The next stage of the negotiations was the declaration of the philo-Austrian princes that they would become the allies of Austria, with or without the consent of Prussia, and act altogether independent of the latter. To their no small amazement and consternation, that Power informed them through the official channel of diplomacy, as well as the Government organs of the press, that she would regard such a proceeding as a declaration of war. Moreover, the Prussian Government instantly adopted measures that seem to menace the second-rate sovereigns with coercive proceedings in the event of their acting upon their threat. An army of 30,000 men has already posted itself on the northern frontier of Saxony. Another corps of 50,000 men is now marching to Erfurt to be near the central railway of Germany, so that Prussia might stop by a demonstration of military force in his own territory, and by the effect that proceeding might have on the attitude of his people towards him, the attempt of any of these princes to succour Austria by some rash act of hostility against France. Nothing further has happened in this *querelle Allemande*, but it is expected that the princes will be frightened into giving into the Prussian demands without imposing the condition which they have attempted to do.

The following important article appears in the semi-official *Spener's Zeitung*:—

The Hanoverian proposition, although virtually discarded, is nevertheless to be discussed once more by the Diet. On that occasion certain governments will volunteer their propositions for the purpose of establishing a Bavarian and Hanoverian policy in opposition to that of Prussia. It is perfectly indifferent to us what sort of resolutions these governments are going to put, knowing, as we do, that they intend to overstep the laws of the Confederation by votes relating to objects beyond the legitimate sphere of action of the Federal Diet. Times are getting earnest and practical, and no importance ought to be attached to such ludicrous essays in the art of politics. We acknowledge, however, the sincerity exhibited by a second-class German statesman in speaking his mind, and discovering beforehand (the Bavarian Minister), to foreign representatives especially, what his government means to extort from Prussia as an equivalent for the privilege of initiation demanded by her. Prussia, if she desires, or rather the conditions, of the government inspiring that statesman are to be fulfilled, will have formally to guarantee her Italian possessions to Austria. Should the cabinet of the Prince Regent refuse to charge itself with the execution of that pledge, the government represented by the said statesman will not allow her to acquire the right of military supremacy in Germany. As to the details of excellent condition, the said statesman does not seem to be quite determined yet, whether to command Prussia to attack France at the passage of the Mincio or the Ticino. In case Prussia declines to comply with these claims, those governments supporting the policy of the said statesman—governments for which the fundamental laws of the Confederation seem no longer to exist—mean to deliberate as to whether they are to undertake the abovementioned guarantee by themselves, and, if so, to choose the time when the *casus belli* is to arrive for them against Louis Napoleon. Absurd as such an intention may appear, it is nevertheless entertained, and in good earnest too. As things have reached this pitch, we may safely say that the time of patience—the time of sacrifices—is passed for us, and that the provocation of the minor governments will not fail to elicit an appropriate reply from Prussia. Her honour reposes in good hands. From the depths of a heart which warmly beats for the cause of Germany, the Prince now ruling at Berlin has addressed unmistakable words to Vienna and the other courts of the Confederation. It will not be the fault of Prussia if her warnings are allowed to pass away unheard. She no longer means to enter into guarantees similar to those succeeding the convention of Olmutz. The Cabinet of the Prince Regent has not been entrusted with money grants by the Landtag for the purposes of Austria. Nor is the fate of the Prussian monarchy ever to be linked to the vicissitudes of an Italian campaign. But let Germany be endangered, and the sword of Prussia will leap from the scabbard. Austria, too, will share its assistance, if, in the progress of the war, the rights of the Emperor should be infringed upon.

On Wednesday a Government announcement was made, stating the conditions under which the officially ordered new Prussian loan, at 5 per cent., was to be issued. This report produced a heavy effect on the Paris Bourse.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Berlin, caused by the sufferings of the working-men, de-

prived of employment through the operations of a stupid legislation. Socialism has made great progress among the Berlin artisans, and the demonstrations and collision with the police in front of the Regent's Palace, are thought to bode something ominous.

Count Pourtales, the Prussian ambassador at Paris, who went a short time ago to Berlin, has returned to his post, accompanied by his family, as if anticipating that his stay was not likely to be interrupted.

FRANCE.

The Prefect of Police has administered a severe rebuke to the *Messager de Paris*, for having published "a correspondence from Vercelli, in which the Austrian army, its General-in-chief, and even the Emperor Francis Joseph, were grossly insulted. Such outrages, happily exceptional in the French press, are the more deserving of reproof because they are addressed to a power to whom we are opposed in the field. At the moment when the Emperor Napoleon commands the army of Italy in the face of an enemy, it is the imperative duty of his Government to cause his noble policy to be respected, and to repudiate publications which are contrary to the dignity of the French character."

The Duke of Malakoff has gone to Nancy to assume the command of the army of observation of the east. He is accompanied by his young duchess.

Respecting the French fleet at Toulon the *Pays* says:—"The extensive preparations which from the time of the provocation to war addressed by Austria to Piedmont were commenced at the dockyard at Toulon, and carried on uninterruptedly with great activity, are now drawing to a close. Admiral Bouet is to put to sea about the 15th with a numerous squadron, part of which will be composed of gunboats, and having on board six companies for landing. These troops will each be commanded by lieutenants in the navy of tried experience, and almost all of whom commanded batteries at the siege of Sebastopol. The destination of these companies is not yet known."

The Emperor has given orders for the construction of sixty flat-bottomed boats for service in landing troops on an enemy's coast from ships of war.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred by the Emperor on General Forey. The Generals Sonnaz, Blanchard, Cambriels, and Belfond, have been appointed Commanders of the Legion d'Honneur.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

RECEPTION OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN BAVARIA.—Every soldier who arrives is treated to a good warm dinner, plenty of beer, lots of cigars, and other little luxuries. At the expense of the town, a sort of camp has been fitted up at the railway station when the troops arrive, and the whole population is there from morning till night, receiving the different regiments with open arms, and treating them to a great deal more beer than the poor fellows can stand. At the same time, the worthy burly Munichers do not fail to set their Hungarian brothers a most laudable example. It is really a sight altogether, and amuses us vastly. Imagine an immense crowd of ladies, gentlemen, officers, soldiers, working men, children, &c., gathered together on an awfully dusty plain, and all drinking beer, except when a train comes in, when all begin to shout till they are hoarse, and then drink beer again, fraternising most enthusiastically with the Hungarians!—*Letter from Munich.*

A NOVEL POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT ROME.—The advantage gained by the French and Piedmontese at Montebello was feted at Rome, a letter states, by a demonstration of a novel kind. "Acclamations of any kind," it says, "having been prohibited by General de Goyon, recourse was had to what was called a silent manifestation. On Sunday, the 24th, as the general, accompanied by his staff and some officers of the garrison, was leaving the church of St. Louis-des-Français after the military mass, a compact crowd formed itself on his passage, raising their hats in token of joy, but without uttering a sound. The general replied by politely saluting the people. All was confined to this pantomimic act, but it was perfectly understood."

THE FRENCH ARTILLERY.—The Austrian *Bulletin* attempts to depreciate the French artillery. The *Journal des Débats* thinks this was intended to tranquillise the Austrian army, which is not provided with long-range guns; but to show that the new rifle cannon afford means to render untenable the fortresses held by Austria, which have been hitherto deemed impregnable, the *Débats* says, instead of wasting time in making regular approaches, it will only be necessary to select a number of positions, behind which a certain number of rifled cannon may be placed, invisible and sheltered from the enemy's fire, and from which the shells directed against the interior of the place would soon render it untenable. Ten batteries of artillery firing twenty shots an hour would throw into a place during a night 9,600 incendiary projectiles, which would cause frightful losses. It was this method which succeeded so well at Sweborg, where the allies had no rifled cannon, and where twenty steam gunboats destroyed with their shells one of the largest arsenals of Russia, without themselves being touched by one of the thousands of shots which were fired at them from the enemy's batteries.

PEACE AND WAR.—A visitor to Vercelli, before the Emperor's headquarters were established there, fell in with a priest, a canon of the town, who, while a skirmish was going on in the neighbourhood, and the roll of musketry was plainly audible, entertained his guest with some learned gossip, which the latter thus reports:—"After giving us some little

information about the residence of the Austrians in the place, he asked us if we had seen the celebrated manuscript of Saint Eusebius. I confess to my shame that I had never heard of it; but not to give a canon such a sad idea of my ignorance, I warded off the question by saying that it was an unpropitious time to think of books in the midst of fighting. "What signifies the fighting?" insisted the canon; "you could not think of being at Vercelli without seeing the Gospels of Saint Luke, copied in the fourth century by Saint Eusebius, who was bishop of our town." We were consequently obliged to follow him to the cathedral to see this treasure. The ink was, however, so whitened, not to say effaced, by age, that any one might have written on the parchment without discovering that he was writing over that of the saint. Just as we were about taking leave of the canon and the librarian, who was present, the latter told us that he had been for some time occupied on a work to prove that the author of the 'Imitation de Jesus Christ' was neither Gerson, nor Thomas A Kempis, nor Marillac, but a canon of Vercelli named Gersen. In support of his assertion he showed us a document of 1349, which proved that the 'Imitation' is anterior to Gerson and Thomas A Kempis, who were born, the former in 1369 and the latter in 1380. Happy man! to be thus able to pursue his studies with war at the gates of the town.

THE GOSSIP OF FRENCH OFFICERS.—A superior officer passing through to Paris a few days ago, on his way to the "Quartier Général," to see Marshal Vaillant, met one of his friends here in a café, and was asked by him what would be the result of the war, and whether Italy's present Government would be reconstituted? The officer answered that the opinion of those half behind the scenes was, that the whole of the north of Italy, including Lombardy, would be made into a Piedmontese kingdom; Central Italy converted into the kingdom of Etruria, with Jerome Napoleon as King; and the two Sicilies placed under the Murat dynasty. The friend then said, "What will you leave for the Sovereign Pontiff?" "Oh! assuredly the Cross," replied this good Catholic, shaking hands with his friend, and mounting on his horse which awaited him at the door. It is, I think, very probable that Italy will be divided in this manner, and although the same plan has been previously surmised, I relate the above conversation to show you that it is generally believed by those officers having good means and opportunities of knowing the intentions of "Napoleon le Petit."—*Letter from Genoa.*

MANAGEMENT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—It is he who keeps everything together—he who directs and guides. One fact will show more than anything else how he does this. Not more than four or five days ago the body of the French army was echeloned from Voghera along the Po and to Alessandria, and thence to Valenza and Casale, and to-day this mass, with the exception of the Guards, has passed the Sesia, and all this without confusion, without accident, and with such great skill that until yesterday the general impression was that the movement of the army would be quite in another direction—that is, towards the east. This impression was so strong that the rumour, which was spread on purpose, that the Imperial head-quarters would be transferred to Voghera was fully credited. No doubt, the repeated preparations of departure from Alessandria contributed considerably to this success.—*Letter from Vercelli, in the Times.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON AT VERCELLI.—Yesterday, while the battle was still going on, about four o'clock in the afternoon, his Majesty the Emperor arrived here. In spite of the rain, which had lasted since the morning, a considerable crowd had collected at the railway station, and cheered him heartily on his arrival. He drove off to the Bishop's Palace, a building situate on the outskirts of the town, close to the high road to Novara. The crowd followed and collected before the house, which has since become the great centre of attraction. Almost immediately after his arrival he went out to the battle-field, from which he returned at sunset. In the evening the town was illuminated. There is a quaint old Place in the centre of the town, which is picturesque with all the irregularity of a mediæval Italian town. All round this Place runs a row of arcades supported by massive pointed arches, and with copious remains of a very original tracery in brick. This square forms the great lounging place, which is one of the never-failing features of every Italian city. The Emperor, leaning on the arm of one of his Generals, made a tour in the town in the evening, passing through this square, on which the greatest efforts at illumination had been made, and which showed itself even to greater advantage in this attire, amid the cheers of the crowd. It is not astonishing to see the Italians in good humour with him—they certainly have reason to be so; but what one cannot help remarking is the excitement which his passage causes among his own troops. They throng on his road as if they had never seen him, and the cheers which his presence elicits from them show how popular he must be among them. The cheers with which the Emperor was received had scarcely died away when several carts of wounded passed, forming one of those strange contrasts which are so common in war time.—*Letter, dated May 31.*

VICTOR EMMANUEL AT THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO.—During the fight Victor Emmanuel was always to be found in the thick of it, so that some Zouaves got hold of his horse, imploring him not to expose his life in such a reckless manner. Whilst his Majesty was leading the columns of attack, a poor dying bersagliere said to him—"Sire, I am sorry to die in the first battle." Another volunteer of the

10th Regiment of the line, Giovanni Mori, who was breathing his last breath, perceiving the King as he was passing, cried, "Deliver my country from the Austrian, and make it free." The King addressed words of consolation to these poor fellows. A Count Brusati, of Alessandria light cavalry, although mortally wounded, still charged furiously at the head of his squadron, and fell from his horse, crying out "Viva Italia!"—he was dead.—*Letter in Daily News.* The King behaved with characteristic foolhardiness, heading an attack on a battery, as if he had been a mere captain ambitious of his majority. His daring won the hearts of the Zouaves, who claim him for their own, and have conferred on him the rank of corporal in their corps. It is reported that the Emperor of the French told him some days ago, that if he wished to be King of Italy he must take rather more care of his august person.—*Letter in Times.*

THE AUSTRIANS AND THE BAYONET.—The most authentic accounts here obtainable of the action of Palestro seem to prove that the Austrians are inferior to their opponents in the use of the bayonet, and in fact that they will not stand against that weapon in French and Piedmontese hands. It is a fact that, of the wounded prisoners lately brought in, a very large majority are hurt in the back, chiefly by bayonet thrusts. Their heart seems to fail them when the moment arrives for the decisive push. They are said to have a particular fear of the Zouaves, whom they look upon as exotic and hybrid productions of a most alarming nature.—*Letter in Times.*

THE ITALIANS IN AUSTRIAN SERVICE.—Some of the Italian prisoners taken at Palestro give curious details of what occurred with the Italian troops there engaged. It is related that they were placed in the front line, with Croats in their rear. As the allies were coming on, a soldier (this is the account given by one of his comrades in the same company of infantry) made a remark to an officer that it was hard that they, Italians, should be compelled to fight in Italy, against Italians. The officer had his naked sword in his hand, and replied to the imprudent observation by cutting the speaker down. He addressed his company, and told them that if they did not do their duty they would be fired upon by the Croats in their rear. Thus driven, they had no choice but to fight, and it appears they did do their duty, if it be true, as the prisoner asserts, that out of 165 men composing his company, only sixteen escaped. I think I told you in a previous letter, of the desperate fighting of some Austro-Italian troops. But after the company in question had fired the first volley, they bayoneted the officer who had cut down their comrade. Other Italian companies threw themselves down on their faces, and the Sardinians walked over them. Such are the accounts given by the prisoners, and they certainly bear the stamp of probability.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW FRENCH PROJECTILES.—The *Gazette des Hôpitaux* publishes a letter from a surgeon in the French army, dated from Montebello, which says:—"We have to attend at this moment 800 wounded—500 French and 300 Austrians. The new projectiles produced extraordinary effects, and we foresee that we shall have many more operations to perform than when round balls were used."

THE FRENCH FLEET AT TOULON.—The French fleet at Toulon ready for sea consists of six liners—Brétagne, Ville de Paris, Redoutable, Arcole, Alexandre, and Donauwerth; two heavy frigates—Isly and Cyclope; three floating batteries—Lave, Tonnante, and Dévastation, with three steam gunboats. The Ville de Paris is undergoing some slight repairs, and is painted a slate colour. The Cyclope would probably not prove very efficient. To these must be added the three liners, Napoleon, Algésiras, and Eylau, besides the heavy frigate Impétueuse, rated at 56 guns, and 800-horse power, which are up the Adriatic. The French Mediterranean fleet, actually in commission and ready for sea, would therefore appear to consist of nine line-of-battle ships, and three heavy first-class frigates. The reserve or advance squadron consists of five liners, Prince Jérôme, Charlemagne, Fleurus, Jena, and Friedland, and three first-class frigates, the Imperatrice Eugénie, Foudre, and Dryade. Probably we should not err in estimating that in three months or so the Toulon fleet could be raised to seventeen liners and six first-class frigates.—*Marseilles correspondent of the Times.* [The same writer gives a list of French-line-of-battle ships. They number forty-one liners, of which many are on the stocks, and cannot be sent to sea for years to come. Is this an armament of which we have any reason to be afraid?]

THE HUNGARIAN CAUSE.—I read in some of your contemporaries that General Klapka is going to form a Hungarian legion, which will join the allied armies. If I am rightly informed, the offer of this distinguished general has been altogether declined in high quarters. The conditions he made could not be accepted. It is to be hoped, however, that Generals Klapka and Wetter, with Colonels Zabo and Teleky, will soon join either the French or Sardinian general staff. Should Kossuth, instead of quarrelling with a leading contemporary of yours, come amongst us, he would meet with a warm and enthusiastic reception.—*Turin letter in the Daily News.*

AUSTRIAN DOINGS IN PIEMONT.—Before I even say a word, you will guess that, as usual, the truth lies between the two extremes; neither are the Austrians quite so black as some like to paint them, nor are they quite such angels as they wish to make themselves out. An occupation is an occupation after all, take it as you like. Even that of a friendly

army brings considerable inconvenience, and not seldom burdens and sacrifices, with it; how much more that of a hostile army! But it is only fair to say that for an army which in its proclamations styled itself the friend of the Piedmontese people, whom it came to deliver from the thralldom of Count Cavour, they ate and threatened rather too much, and they were likewise, in particular instances, rather too apt to carry their threats into effect. With every new detachment came new demands, not at all in proportion to the number of the detachment. In oxen alone, for instance, the district of Novara (about 500 English square miles) had 2,500 to give in one short month. It is almost as bad as Albanians and Greeks with sheep; if they had remained a few months longer, and fed at that rate, the Novarese would have had to put themselves before instead of behind the plough. Yet, strange to say, in spite of this voracious appetite which the Austrian army, as a body, displayed, the individual soldier, at least as far as one can judge from the prisoners brought in hitherto, looks by no means overfed. I suppose the reason is their youth, and the shortness of time they have been living at so unusually high a rate. As with the oxen, so it was with everything else—bread, wine, forage, &c. Every article was demanded as if each detachment had been charged with the General Commissariat Department of the army. So far as one can make out, the Austrians individually did not behave brutally; on the contrary, it is said that during their advance they displayed a certain amenity. It was only when they took the wrong road to Turin, where some, as you know, had already had their letters addressed to them, that they became "cross," and were rather ready with their fists and the flats of their swords. Of cases of violation, at least, in this part of the country, I have heard nothing; nor does the popular voice accuse them of violating the seventh, or, as it is in this Catholic country, the sixth commandment. I have not heard a well-authenticated case of an officer forgetting to pay for what he took. Of burning or devastation I can see nothing in the line of country through which I have been. The only known case of the Austrians having burnt a place is at Voghera, when they re-entered it this last time, after the French had left it. Whatever phrases one may choose to use about the necessities of war, it is an act of barbarism to punish a collective body for the offence of an individual, but it has hitherto remained an isolated case. In these parts you would scarcely perceive that the country has been under foreign occupation; all outward traces of it consist in now and then a bridge broken down, the road cut, or the cornfields trodden down at the edge near the road, the remains of a bivouac, with the huts made of branches, or an earthwork thrown up.—*Letter from Novara.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The superior ecclesiastical council of the Evangelical Church of Prussia has addressed a circular to all the consistories, directing the ministers to add to the ordinary service a prayer for the preservation of peace in Prussia and Germany.

The Austrian Government is sending Prince Esterhazy to London on an extraordinary mission.

The *Moniteur* publishes a proclamation issued by General Zobel, who commands the 7th Corps of the Austrian army. It is dated Mortara, 24th May. It menaces with the severest penalties of war all persons who do not immediately announce the presence in their communes of French or Sardinian soldiers, in or out of uniform, of spies, or agents, &c. The most cruel part is where, for the neglect of a single individual in giving immediate information, the whole commune to which he belongs is to be visited with the same terrible penalty.—"Under pain of being given up to pillage, the whole commune shall pay a war contribution; the country so compromised shall be burnt, and the guilty person shall be shot." The communes are, moreover, ordered to publish this proclamation "in all the churches, in the pulpits, and by means of the clergy, as also by all other means that may be more convenient," &c.

Large purchases of English horses are alleged to be in progress for the French army. One contract, it is said, has just been entered into for 1,500, and many thousands are required.

Accounts from Cork speak of the melancholy and deserted state to which that harbour is reduced by the war in Italy. Instead of a great crest of masts, from which floated the flags of all nations, there is now nothing but a silent waste of waters.

It is said that M. Kossuth left England on Tuesday, after having had an interview with M. de Persigny, the French ambassador. Some 300 Hungarians have returned from America, and will follow him to Italy.

The action at Palestro, last Tuesday, derives additional interest from the circumstance of its having been fought on the anniversary of a brilliant victory, that of Goita, gained by Charles Albert over immense odds, on the 31st May, 1848.

The French squadron in the Adriatic has captured thirty-five Austrian vessels, of the estimated value of 4,000,000 francs.

The *Corriere Mercantile* publishes an edict of the Roman Government prohibiting the exportation of grain, although there are large stores in the country, and the harvest promises to be very abundant this year.